The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 35. PITTSBURGH. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1819. New Series, No. 168

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, at Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

Fresh Goods.

The subscribers have just received an assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.—Also,

A quantity of Rolled iron—nail and spike rods, and cut nails—Wrapping paper and Bonnet boards.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

December 3—12t

WESTERN HOTEL,

No. 228 MARKET STREET,

Sign of General Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market street, next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others we deem it necessary to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of back buildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit a free and uninterrupted circulation of air—and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of any necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great Western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some other improvements now making added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

R. Smith.

Philadelphia, August 11.—1aw3mcU'n

Allegheny BRIDGE.

THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE is now opened for the passage of travellers on foot or on horseback, and for light carriages.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE

RATES OF TOLL.

	Cents.
For every foot passenger	2
For every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having 4 wheels, and drawn by 6 horses.	75
For every such carriage drawn by 5 horses,	62½
For every such carriage drawn by 4 horses,	50
For every such carriage drawn by 3 horses,	44
For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,	37½
For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse,	31
For every carriage of whatever description for the purpose of personal accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels, and drawn by 4 horses,	75
For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses	62½
For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse,	37
For every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having two wheels and drawn by 4 horses,	44
For every such carriage drawn by 3 horses,	37½
For every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,	31
For every such carriage drawn by 1 horse,	18
For every chair or other 2 wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse therein,	18
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses,	37½
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 3 horses,	31
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 2 horses,	25
For every sleigh or sled drawn by 1 horse,	12½
For every horse, mare or gelding with a rider,	6
For every horse mare or gelding without a rider,	6
For every carriage drawn by oxen, or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in the proportion of 2 oxen for 1 horse, and in all cases a mule to be rated in the same proportion as a horse,	
For every head of horned or muley cattle,	4
For every head of sheep or swine,	2

Not more than TEN head of Cattle shall be permitted to cross at the same time.

Horses or Cattle are not permitted to be rode or driven at a faster gait than a walk.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jun. Treas'r.

Pittsburgh, November 2.

Domestic Coffee.

WANTED to purchase a quantity of

Clean Rye and Barley,

for which CASH will be given at the

DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE,

Wood street.

December 3.

Practice of Law

JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq. is associated with me in my professional business, and may be at all times consulted by my clients. We have opened our office in the Diamond, north of the court-house, where one or both of us may be found at all times by persons willing to entrust us with their business. Mr. Craft is a gentleman of sound legal knowledge and great industry and by our united attention, diligence and punctuality, it is expected the business of our clients will be promptly and well done.

WALTER FORWARD.

Whereas

WILLIAM KEPNER,

OF the city of Pittsburgh, manufacturer, has made an assignment to us the subscribers of all his estate, real, personal and mixed, for the benefit of his creditors—all persons indebted to the said Kepner, are hereby required to make payment to George Miltenberger, without delay, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

GEO. MILTENBERGER,
GEO. ANSHUTZ,
JAMES R. BUTLER. } Trustees.

November, 20.

To Rent or Sell,

A BREWERY, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river in the town of Gallipolis, county of Gallia and state of Ohio.

This Brewery is in complete operation, and has all the necessary buildings &c. adjoining the same, such as malt-house, kiln, pump &c. There is a piece of woodland attached to the property, where timber and firewood can be obtained in any quantity, for the use of the brewery. Barley can also be had on reasonable terms from the farmers in the neighbourhood, who now attend pretty largely to the cultivation thereof.

This brewery is in a fine situation for business—4 miles below the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, on which river any quantity of malt liquors can be sold for the consumption of the Salt works.

The buildings and pump are calculated for the establishment of a Distillery, which would be of great advantage in Gallipolis where there is none.

Terms will be made easy and accommodting, or further particulars, apply to

PETER MAGNIER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15

A Most Valuable Estate

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Take Notice.

THE copartnership between Drs. BRUNOT & WARD is dissolved by mutual consent. An immediate settlement of accounts has thereby become absolutely necessary.

F. BRUNOT Sen.
M. A WARD.

Pittsburgh, November 5.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating termsat their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE

Pittsburgh January 1 1819.——tf

I WILL SELL,

And take stock of the Farmers & Mechanics Ba of Pittsburgh in payment,

NINE ACRES of ground on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, and about 200 yards below Robinson's Ferry—Also a Lot in Mechanic's Retreat. This property will be sold cheap.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1819.

N. B. Those persons indebted to me since I declined the printing business in August, 1816, are once more requested to make payment. A failure in one month, from this date, will *positively* subject them to costs and trouble.

The Subscribers

Have just received a CONSIGNMENT of

European & India Goods,

AMOUNTING TO

$25,000

Consisting of a general assortment of

Common; fine, and superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & COATINGS,
Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets,
Blue and Brown Plains,
Fine India and British Muslins,
Cambric and Book ditto,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Vestings, Silks, Hkfs. Shawls, Hosiery, India English Checks, etc,

Hardware.

8 Casks tinned Saddlery, assorted,
1,500 dozen Knives and Forks, ditto,
Chest, Door and Pad Locks,
6 Cases Pewter, assorted—

Together with a variety of articles adapted to the season, which they will sell by the piece or package, on the lowest terms for Cash or exchange for produce of the country.

JAMES W. BIDDLE & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 26.

Altena Iron Works,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

THE following is a list of prices of the different kinds of IRON which can be furnished at the above Works at short notice for cash:

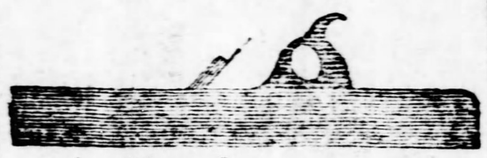
Barr Iron Tire for Waggons, &c. per ton,	$ 160
Fine drawn less than common,	170
Nail Iron 6d 8d 10d	190
do. 4d	200
Boiler Iron 1-8, 3-16 and 1-4 inch thick,	250
Single, less than 1-8 inch,	260
Double and Tribble Sheet Iron.	280

Wheat or Flour, Corn, Oats, Potatoes or Meat, will be received in exchange at the market prices for Iron.

JOSHUA MALIN, AGENT.

Oct. 8, 1819.

Swetman & Hughes,



Manufacturers,

Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they continue their Manufactory at the above stand, where from their strict attention to business and the excellence of the workmen employed, they are enabled to execute every thing in their line in the best manner.

Orders from any part of the western country, promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1819.

CASH,

I HAVE determined to sell my FARM, at the fork of Chartier's creek, in the county of Washington, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, consisting of about 214 acres, so low for CASH as to make it a great object for any one having the command of money. Its advantages in point of soil, timber, water, sugar camps, neighbourhood, proximity to mills, markets, the turnpike road from Washington to Pittsburgh, meeting houses and an excellent college, are well known—Added to these, some enterprising individuals of capital, are now boring for Salt within a quarter of a mile of it, at a lick which has produced salt from the surface, so that no doubt is entertained of their success. This will be useful, not only to the vicinity in general, but it will be of peculiar benefit to the tract hereby offered for sale, as it will afford a constant market for the stone coal with which the land abounds. I will give the purchaser a PATENT in my own name and a *general warranty* deed. The title is indisputable. I am willing to dispose of eight or ten other tracts, on moderate terms.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Washington, Pa. September 24, 1819.

Mallory & Newell,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

CINCINNATI (O.)

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Platt & Co. Bankers, Cincinnati,
Col. James Morrison, Lexington, Ken.
Messrs. Ormsby & Doane, Pittsburgh,
Thomas C. Wright, Esq. Georgetown, D. C.
George Williams, Esq. Baltimore. Md.

Pittsburgh, September 10.

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819.

Spanish Soal Leather

AND

BUFFALOE ROBES.

The subscribers have just received

5000

lbs best Span. Soal Leather

AND

20 Bales Buffaloe Robes,

Which they offer low for Cash.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, August 31. tf

☞ On hand a few Kegs prime HOG'S LARD and half a ton of TALLOW.

Washington Hall,

SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN LAMB.

STEUBENVILLE.

J. COLLIER, has established a House of Entertainment, in the new three story brick building, a few rods south-west of the court-house, and at the west end of the Market house, Steubenville, with the above named sign. He pledges himself to keep a quiet and orderly house, and to supply his guests with the best accommodations the country affords.

A Reading Room

is attached to the establishment, free of access to the traveller and stranger, which is regularly supplied with the best Newspapers from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington city, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, New-Orleans, Columbus, and many other places, and also with Magazines from London, Edinburgh, and Boston.

September 27, 1819. 12N4

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed Monday the third day of January next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the courthouse in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

WILLIAM H. WITHERILL.

Allegheny county Jail, November 23, 1819.

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we have severally applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed Monday the third day of January next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the courthouse in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have why we and each of us should not be discharged.

JOHN WHITE,
JOHN HAMILTON,
ELISHA LINSAY.

Allegheny county Jail, November 23, 1819.

ROSIN SOAP.

Ormsby & Doane,

Have For Sale at the Brick Warehouse, on Water, between Market and Ferry streets,

150 Boxes ROSIN SOAP,
100 Kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
50 Tons Juniata Iron,
30 ditto Castings,
Plaister of Paris—by the barrel,
20 Barrels Whiskey,
20 ditto Pickled Pork,
30 Boxes Chocolate—No. 1,

Rectified Lake Salt, by the bbl

A Quantity of CHEESE,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains &c. &c.

July 16, 1819.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's *office, next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrst me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & PARK, Watchmakers and Silver-smiths, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the said firm will please make payment to John Park, who is authorised to settle the business, and those having claims against the firm, will please to call on him for paymeat.

N. W. SMITH,
JOHN PARK.

Pittsburgh, November 10.

☞ The above business will be carried on in the same place, by

JOHN PARK.

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

Valuable Lands.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 28th December,

AT the Merchants Coffee House, in the City of Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock P. M. the following Tracts of Land, part of the estate of Robert Kennedy, of Philadelphia.

Allegheny County.

DEPRECIATION LANDS.

Lot No. 45, containing 207 acres 40 perches, and allowance, &c.
47 do 218 do 26 do do
48 do 206 do — do do
49 do 260 do 30 do do
50 do 208 do 115 do do
51 do 316 do 63 do do

The above six tracts adjoin and are bounded by the river Allegheny above Deer creek, about 16 or 17 miles above Ptttsburgh.

Lot No. 55 containing 235 acres 135 perches.
57 do 223 do 18 do

These lots adjoin to the north of the above mentioned six tracts.

Lot no. 30, 67 } Each 225 acres and 135 perches, &c.

These three lots are situate on Squa run about 6 miles above Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles from the Allegheny.

Lot No. 134, cont'ng 259 acres 69 perches,
136, do 235 do 135 do
137, do 235 do 135 do

These tracts adjoin each other, and are situate about 18 or 19 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Allegheny river.

Lots Nos. 179, 180, 185, 189 and 190 each, containing 206 acres 58 perches and allowance.

These adjoining lands are situate on Deer creek, from 8 to 10 miles from the Allegheny river, and 12 from Pittsburgh, and about equidistant from the lands before mentioned.

Also, in the said County, one undivided moiety of the Three following tracts, viz.

No. 1, containing 329 acres and 100 perches, surveyed on a warrant to Robert Fielding. No. 2, containing 329 acres 95 perches, &c. surveyed on a warrant to Esther Lloyd, and No. 3, surveyed on a warrant to William Johnston, containing 329 acres 95 perches, &c. The two first of these tracts are situate on Big and Little Deer Creeks, and the last mentioned on Big Bull creek.

Bedford County.

A tract of Land containing 229¾ acres etc. surveyed on warrant No. 1454 of October 10, 1766 to John Getz, situate on the north east side of Yellow creek, near the Raystown branch of Juniata—now in the tenure of John Fluke.

Clearfield County.

Three adjoining tracts of land situate on the West branch of the Susquehannah, about 22 miles above the mouth of Anderson's creek, and the same distance from the county town of Indiana, surveyed on warrants—

No. 640 to David Kennedy, containing 222 acres, etc.
643 to Richard Sherer do 221 do
1433 to David Kennedy do 329 do 138 perches, etc.

Three other adjoining tracts situate on Punksuctaning or Stump creek, distant from the mouth of Anderson's creek, about 15 miles, surveyed on warrants to David Kennedy—

No. 639, containing 202 acres,
1431, do 330 do
1432, do 179 and 5 perches,

The survey on No. 1432 originally contained 329 acres 35 perches, 150 acres of which were sold to James Carson, who resides on it.

The Great road from Anderson's Creek to Erie runs through each of these tracts.

Three other adjacent tracts of land situated about 2½ miles south of the last described Land, surveyed on warrants.

No. 305 to Ann Kennedy, containing 511 acres,
386 to David Kennedy, do 517 do
1434 to ditto do 363 do and 118 perches.

The last mentioned nine tracts of Land are all patented.

Cumberland County.

A tract of Land surveyed 17th of June, 1767, No. 1572, of 18th October 1766 to Wm. Brown, containing 296¾ acres, etc. situate on the waters of Little Juniata.

Erie County.

A tract of Land containing 400 acres 150 perches less—100 acres sold to the settler on it; surveyed on a warrant to David Kennedy, situate on the west side of French creek on the inlet of Conqual Lake, which runs through it.

Huntingdon County.

A tract of Land containing 211 acres 118 perches, surveyed on a warrant to David Kennedy, situate about fifteen miles from Huntingdon on the waters of Blue Lick creek.

A tract containing 200 acres surveyed on a warrant to Thomas White, situate on the Frankstown branch of Juniata.

Jefferson County.

One tract of Land surveyed to David Kennedy and patented, containing 356 acres and allowance—situate on a branch of Toby's creek, about 20 perches south of said creek.

The foregoing described Lands are considered the most valuable that have been offered for sale for many years; having been taken up and selected by a gentleman of experience, possessed of the best information on the subject, and are well worthy the attention of capitalists as well as those who are disposed to be farmers.

Every further information relative to the said Lands will be given upon application to Joseph Ball, Hugh Calhoun, or George Billington, in Philadelphia. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. Persons desirous of purchasing any part of said lands may have an opportunity of so doing upon application as above.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19—3028dec

Notice

ALL persons indebted to to the estate of RANDOLPH BARNES, late of this city, Bookseller, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having any claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD SELDEN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh November 6, 1819.4

Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 13, 1819.

President's Message.

TUESDAY, *December 7*, 1819.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulation on the re-commencement of your duties in the capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness: that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit. I am happy however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the U. States, from Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory, of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her.—This cession was nevertheless received, as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and, falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, no a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified, within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded and, particularly, by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State, as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring, in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause; it was stated, in reply, that the importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be despatched to the U. States, to obtain such explanations of this government. The Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State, in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprize, which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified and transmitted here, at any time before the meeting of Congress it would be received, and have the same effect, as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed; the authorised communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer which has been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty, by his Catholic Majesty. It is alledged by the Minister of Spain that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the U. States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government, in exchange for that of Spain, and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alledged that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations, respecting which it is repeated, that an envoy would be forthwith despatched to the U. States. How far these allegations will justify the government of Spain, will appear, on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which, it was understood had conveyed all lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article; indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if the provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not, of course, be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alledged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government & the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty concluded in uniformity with the instructions is obligatory, in good faith in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set it aside without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions, between nations. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a Minister would be sent to ask certain explanations of this government But if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negociation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time and in what manner would a new negociation terminate? By this proceeding Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation, may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and have their due weight. Our national honor must be maintained, and a new and distinguished proof be afforded of that regard for justice and moderation, which has so invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that, if the United States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for congratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government, nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all the circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself; by a treaty which she was bound to ratify; by refusing to do which, she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable,

But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a Minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister arrives and is heard? This a case which forms a strong appeal to the candor, the magnanimity and honour of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing; for resting on the ground of immutible truth and justice we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed that the explanations which may be given to the Minister of Spain, will be satisfactory and produce the desired result. In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate in the most friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholic Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law, proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent; to suspend its operations upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanation as may be desired, during the present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the Minister of the United States, at Madrid, respecting it; of his correspondence with the Minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue it is satisfactory to know that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain have not been withheld, either from the United States or from Spain; & have been unequivocally in favour of the ratification. There is also reason to believe that the sentiments of the imperial government of Russia have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality.—Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions; and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favour of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favour of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains unshaken the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili, and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it, and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than to the United States. A virtuous people may, and will, confine themselves within the limit of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbours, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess, and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state that, so strong has been the sense throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population, and resources, gave them advantages which it was anticipated at a very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency, and success, with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favourable consideration of other nations. These sentiments, on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world that the efforts of Spain to subdue these provinces will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensible to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honour of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be adviseable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be proper to designate, by law, the several ports or places along the coast, at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negociation for the renewal of the commercial convention, between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies, as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them, as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The Minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress, whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that, although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties, that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light

By the fifth article of the convention, concluded on the 20th of October, 1818 it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The Minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union, during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the Treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to $19,000,000. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to $18,200,000, there remained in the Treasury, on that day, more than $2,500,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the Treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue, which accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year; it is, however, ascertained that the duties, which have been secured during that period, exceed $18,000,000 and those of the whole year will probably amount to 23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of the domestic growth which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interest of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments in several sections of the Union. The great reduction of the currency, which the banks have been constrained to make in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid, which has been refused by the banks has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments may probably be found, in the embarrassments which have recently affected these countries with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary, or contingent, it is not of that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity, in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils averted to, may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects to afford them further encouragement paying due regard to the other great interest of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast, for the establishment of fortifications, is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of material for the construction of fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the Eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, are much advanced, and it is expected that the fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted, and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress, hitherto, has therefore been slow; but, as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like porposes, the western and north-western frontiers.

The troops, intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there, and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluff, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number, and placed, in all respects on the footing, provided for by law.

The board, consisting of engineers & naval officers, have not yet made their final report, of scites for two naval depots, as instructed, according to the resolutions of March 18th, and April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean; along the Southern Atlantic coast; in the Pacific and Indian ocean, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that, any portion of the squadorn, heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers, bordering on that sea, would be much interrupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that, not to protect the commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to rapacity Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize all vessels, navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against, in the manner prescribed by that law It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep ragret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death Commodore Perry. His gallantry, in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country, His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington December 7, 1819.

To Let,

AND possession given immediately—a large BRICK HOUSE and kitchen, on the corner of Front and Ferry-streets; at present occupied by William Kepner, Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

December 2—3awtf

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1819

The receipt of the "PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE" has induced us to anticipate the usual day of publication. It is a document of so much interest to our fellow citizens, that we have hastened to present it to them at the earliest possible moment.

The Governor's Message had not arrived when our paper went to press; a letter from Harrisburgh informs us, that the Assembly met on the 7th inst. at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the choice of Speaker of the House of Representatives, when the votes stood thus;

Lawrence, (of Washington)	56 votes
Doctor Jenks,	21
Reese Hill,	14

The Senate chose Isaac Weaver, without opposition.

The noble Captain informs the "Sapient Alderman" who edits the Mercury, that he shall be attended to in our next. Although only a militia officer he will prove no recreant. As the little gentleman has entered the lists gratuitously, let him blame himself if we retort in his own style, and he may rest assured that we will not be the first to cry "enough," however we may regret the necessity which obliges us to accost too familiarly "a potent Judge."

CUBA.

The London papers continue to urge, with great earnestness, the advantages to be derived by England from the cession of Cuba. A writer in the "Times," describes that island to be about seven hundred miles in length, and 150 of mean breadth: as containing, independent of its white population, about six hundred thousand black and colored persons: as being every where fertile, and abounding in cattle and timber; and what is of more importance, as containing "a port (Havana) second to none in the world, landlocked on all sides, with a narrow entrance commanded by two forts, where a thousand sail of the line may ride in perfect safety, even in the hurricane months: *a station from which the British navy would have complete command over the whole line of the southern and eastern sea coasts of the United States of America*" The produce exported from Havana in 1818, is described by this writer as being, in round numbers 227,000 boxes of sugar; 25 millions of pounds of coffee; 45,000 hogsheads of molasses, and 5000 hogsheads of rum—1078 merchant vessels entered the port during the year, exclusive of coasters. And the writer conjectures that the commerce of the island would afford constant employment for 200,000 tons of shipping and 14,000 seamen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Washington City, Nov. 27.

Communications from the government of Venezuela, were yesterday received in this city, stating that in consequence of the repeated solicitation of Mr. Zea, vice president of that republic, charged with the executive administration of the state, during the absence of the president, general Bolivar, to resign his commission, his excellency Gen. Arismendi was elected, by the sovereign congress to succeed him, on the 14th of Sept. last, who, having taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, entered the same day, on the exercise of the functions of this important trust, to the general satisfaction of the citizens.

The first measures of his administration indicate his well known activity;—orders were immediately communicated to the different corps of the army, concerning their future operations, and the proper measures adopted for their supplies.

On the 19th of the same month the government received late despatches of the President Bolivar, from *Santafee de Bogota*;—The advantages obtained by the republicans in New Greneda, are of a character so decisive, that if the arms of Buenos Ayres and Chili are also successful in their operations against Peru, the independence and emancipation of Spanish America from Valdivia to California will probably be effected in the course of the ensuing year.—*Gazette.*

A letter from Madrid, published in a late London paper, says "one of our diplomatists endeavoured to find out the conduct the U. States would pursue on learning the non ratification of the Florida treaty. Will you make war with us said he to the American minister? "Moderation has too much pity for you. If we declare war against you, a simple demonstration on our part would realize the independence of your colonies. You would then have no more money to expend, nor troops to consume in the quarrel.—We should rather wish to punish you by letting you follow up the system you have adopted. With regard to the indemnities you owe us, we shall always find out a good mortgage. Ferdinand VII. is a powerful monarch in his own country, but he cannot change the geographical position of the Floridas of the Havana or of Mexico"

The war minister addresses to all the commanders of provinces orders to hunt down the deserters from the late expedition. These unhappy soldiers, flying from the contagion, carry it with them wherever they go. But who can stop their flight?"

All eyes are turned, with no ordinary solicitude and anxiety towards Washington. The people expect from the deliberations of Congress, whatever relief can be furnished by that body to their manifold distresses and embarrassments. We know that the political as well as the natural body when oppressed by sickness and pain, is prone to expect too much from the skill and experience of the attending physicians; this however, is no excuse for the physician if he declines to officiate in his proper capacity. The hopes or the fears of a patient must not, in case of life and death, be the criterion of medical action. The people have a right to call upon congress to meet, to consult, to deliberate, & finally to act: never have they assembled to decide on questions, more momentous than the present. From Maine to Georgia, the land is resounding with cries of distress, and cases of such augmented and pervading embarrassment, must be confronted and disposed of by some decisive act of legislation on such subjects. These are no visionary whims, which sometimes occupy the brains of projectors—the mere smoke and stench of expiring sense: they are not the petty and comfortable complaints of some miserable dandy, who relates all his enjoyments in tones of disgust, as if his sensibility was rendered so exquisite, that all the blessings of heaven & earth, had lost their power to delight; no, these are cases of deep and affecting misery, such as shake the stoutest nerves, and appal the firmest heart. Congress must act on these questions; they will not be able on their return home, to bear the indignant glances of their constituents, if they refuse to legislate.

There is no waivering of public sentiment, that sentiment is full, deep toned & affecting; it will fully bear out the legislative body, in the adoption of a firm, decided, but enlightened policy. A timid, weak, varying, vacillating system—the bean porridge, the barley water of legislation, will only make our legislators objects for 'the hand of scorn to point his slow and moving finger at.' There is no retreat for pusillanimity, no assylum for the cowardly patriot, who meanly flies from his duty. We therefore feel considerable confidence, that something decisive will be done; that there will be no flinching, no evasion, no half measures, no dastardly compromise, between right and wrong.

We trust that the mean grovelling popularity hunter, will be scouted if he dares to rise on the floor of congress now, and be scorned into silence, however abundant his tongue may be in self panegyrics. We hail the present period, therefore, as peculiarly auspicious to decisive and vigorous legislation. Nor are we destitute of the hope, that our chief magistrate will in his message, give a force and an impulse to the subordinate parts of the government. Much, very much depends on the tone and temper of that document—we hope to behold a message, that enters fully into the subject of our existing difficulties and embarrassments, and that such practical measures will be recommended for a remedy, as an enlightened policy will warrant. A fearlessness of tone, a prompt and explicit exposure of our public difficulties, a full and broad exposition of the causes, and a frank recommendation of a remedy, will do more to enhance the popularity of our first magistrate, than can possibly be done by evasion and subterfuge. Concealment may answer a temporary purpose; but the purpose can only be temporary. Under such dignified auspices will congress convene; they will be obliged to be legislators in truth and in fact, not as is often expressed *to play the part* of legislators. Those members who have been, as it were smuggled into that body, who have no other claim to that exalted station, but the abused confidence of their constituents and who think that a little transitory mushroom popularity makes a great man, will now learn their littleness and their proper place. They will feel themselves out of their element, and however proud and imperial may be their strut towards Washington, they will rejoice in an opportunity to crawl homewards. The sooner the hall of congress is emptied of such vermin the better, for that building was not framed, like Noah's ark, to contain all the lordly beasts of the forest, and all creeping things too. In fact, we should not be at all astonished, if the true American spirit should blaze forth at the ensuing session of congress—that spirit has for sometime past lain dormant: it has been lulled to rest by the Syren song of prosperity—it has been dragged into lethargy by powerful opiates, and perhaps it requires a sudden and vigorous spark, to arouse it into life and energy. Times of severe trial, seasons of privation and embarrassment, are auspicious to the masculine virtues. It was at such a period, that the fathers of this country proclaimed to an astonished world, the independence of America.

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A Convention, on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, is we understand, now in session in New York. The meeting was organized on Monday afternoon by the appointment of Colonel *William Few* as Chairman, and Mr. *Matthew Carey* as Secretary. Delegates appeared from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware & Ohio. Delegates from other states are still expected. The general object of the Convention is to consult, and if possible to agree upon some measures calculated to cherish and invigorate the manufacturing interests of this country.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A circular has been issued from the treasury department by order of the President of the United States, that any clerk who shall have been guilty of receiving pay for making out entries of merchandize for any merchant or merchants, shall be dismissed the office of collector. This order in the opinion, of the most respectable and intelligent part of the commercial community, is a wise and prudent measure. They view the consequences as salutary; and whilst it destroys the opinion that the collector countenances such improper proceedings, on the part of the clerks, it adds a greater degree of respect for the establishment.—*Columbian.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Nov. 12.

It is now six months since we have had a fall of water of any consequece, & its opposite element has recently obtained a complete ascendency. The woods and prairies for forty miles almost in every direction, and at intervals between this and Lexington, a distance of 70 miles, are in a blaze. The smoke has almost suffocated us in this place for the last five days, and its effect on the eyes is distressing to every one. Many have suffered greatly. Proprietors of woodlands have been making great exertions to stop the flames, but have already sustained very heavy losses. We have yet to learn what success attends their labor. Here, it is worse to day than it was yesterday, and the fire is still spreading. In one direction it is within two miles of this town. It is in fact extremely unpleasant, and hurtful to the eyes to go from one house to another.

From Newport, Nov. 27.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The ship Seine, Capt. Williams, arrived here on Thursday evening, in the quick passage of 24 days from Havre,—having left that port on the 1st inst. By this arrival we were favored with Havre papers to the 31st ult. but they contain nothing interesting. Every thing appeared tranquil in France, and the harvests of the present year had been very great. The French chamber of deputies were to meet on the 1st of Nov. Mr. Ludlow, passenger in the Seine, is the bearer of despatches from our minister in France, to the Secretary of State. Mr. Ludlow left Paris on the 27th of Oct. at which time no information of the ratification of the Spanish treaty had been received.

The Packet ship James Monroe, captain Watkinson, arrived at New-York on Monday evening last, in 27 days from Liverpool. By her London papers to the 30th of October, and Liverpool to the 1st November, were received. They contain very little of interest. The country is represented as somewhat more tranquil.

Loyal addresses to the Prince Regent had been forwarded to London from different parts of England. That from Liverpool received the sanction of near 4,000 individuals of the most influential and wealthy character. At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the borough of Preston, an address was agreed to, professing attachment to his Majesty and the Regent's person and family, and a determination to defend the laws and constitution of the country in church and state. A meeting was held in the Guild-hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, to take into consideration the best means of rendering the most effectual support to government at this important crisis. An armed association was agreed to be formed.

Lord Whitworth's arrival in Paris has again give rise to rumors of political changes and intrigues. The general report is, that he will renew the negotiations on the right of neutral search in cases of the slave trade. Lord Whitworth and the duchess of Dorset will set out shortly for Naples, to pass the winter there.

It is stated, that on the 25th October, at the different meetings of the Union Socities of Radical Reformers in London and Westminster, the bust of Mr. Hunt was publicly broken to pieces, and he was pronounced unworthy of their future confidence. A gentleman from the country, it is reported is invited by the committee of management to come forward at the intended meeting of the Radical at Finsbury-market, on Monday next, to take the chair upon the occasion.

The Gazette of the 23th contains a free pardon for any but the principals, who shall discover the person or persons who first fired into the houses of the jurymen on the late inquest at North Shields, in addition to which pardon, there is a proffered reward of three hundred guineas.

Thirty-five thousand troops were reviewed at Warsaw on the 5th of October by the king of Wirtemburg.

A Stockholm article of October 8th mentions that a great national festival has been celebrated in the Soderlilge. The canal was opened in the presence of the King, Crown Prince, &c. The canal has been finished in 12 years. Among the vessels which first sailed through was a Steam Boat with many passengers from Stockholm.

A London paper mentions that the motives which has induced the British government to restore 10,000 of the veteran battalions, and Chelsea out pensioners to active duty, is, that great numbers of those persons have been noticed in the ranks of the Reformers.

The Park and Tower guns were fired on the 25th of October in London, in honor of the King of England entering upon the 60th year of his reign, being four years longer than any other British Sovereign.

A number the towns in England have offered to raise volunteer corps for the safety of the public peace.

LAW EXHIBITION.

Whereas the *gentlemen of the bar* in the counties of this state have generously and patriotically come forward, with the aid and patronage of the legislature, and have formed societies and contributed largely of their hard earned property to promote the cause of agriculture, and the domestic arts by awarding certain premiums for the best specimens of several kinds of grain, stock and manufactured articles; and whereas such disinterested generosity and patriotic benevolence ought not to be disregarded by those for whose benefit it is intended:

Therefore, a goodly number of the *real farmers* in the county of Strafford, have associated, and on the principle that 'one good turn deserves another,' have formed a society for the promotion and encouragement of legal science; and earnestly recommend that the example may be followed by the other counties in this state. The Society will meet on Tuesday the 22d day of November, at 6 o'clock A. M. on the summit of Red Hill, at the westerly end of Winnepisiogee Lake; (the observation of the renowned longitudinarian Mr. Jonathan Cook) when and where the gentlemen of Strafford Bar are most respectfully solicited to enter the lists for premiums, which will be awarded as follows:

For the best built and handsomest man, whether lawyer or *judge*—100 bushels peas.

For the best dressed lawyer—100 bushels onions.

For the lawyer who will play most gracefully on the German flute or violin—1000 yards tow cloth.

For the lawyer who will manage a wild horse—100 bushels oats.

For the lawyer who can prove satisfactorily that he reads more law books than novels—500 bushels potatoes.

For the lawyer who will make the longest speech on a subject upon which nothing need be said—100 pounds Cowpen tobacco.

For the lawyer who can readily read his own hand writing—the wing of a goose.

For the best declaration on any subject—50 bushels wheat.

For the best plea on any subject—100 bushels rye.

For the best demurrer—10 tons hay.

For the best application, rejoinder, surrejoinder, rebutter and surrebutter, each—1000 bushels carrots.

For the best plan to evade the statue against usury—1 cart load pumpkins.

For the best plan to evade the statue against charging unlawful fees—50 bushels white beans.

For the best plan to evade the obligation of an attorney's oath—100 bushels blue beans.

For the best plan to shuffle a poor man's cause out of court—100 bushels flaxseed.

For the best plan to manage an attorney general & grand jury, so as to save a monied friend from the State Prison—Hemp for a halter.

The society will meet precisely at the time and place above mentioned, and will have stalls erected suitable for the accommodation of the applicants for premiums. The executive committee have power to withhold premiums in any case where the object, though best of its kind, may be ajudged unworthy.—The exhibition will be closed by a pantomimical discussion of the benefits likely to result from the Institution, in which those lawyers who are remarkable for their profound taciturnity in court are invited to take part.

JONA. STURDY,
Secretary of the Executive Committee.

NOTE.—It is recommended that a state society for the above purposes be formed, and that they meet early in the next year at the Devil's Den, in the town of Chester and county Rockingham.

Per order,
J. S.
New Hampshire Pat.

Original Anecdote.

Two milk-men, some few days since, finding cents very scarce, were much troubled in making change when they sold their milk. They accordingly agreed to go to the U. States Branch Bank in this city, (New York,) and get twenty dollars in cents. After the cents were delivered to them, on their way to the ferry, they stopped at a porter house, to get some punch, when they deposited the bag containing the money on the table—'Ah!' said an old man who sat in the room, if all that was in the bag was half joes, it would be something handsome.'

To which remark one of the milk-men said, they are *half Joes*; upon which the old man offered a bet of ten dollars. The stake money was put in a third person's hands, when the milk-man, making the bet, called to the other milk man, whose name was *Joseph*—'*Joe*,' says he 'are not these in the bag half your's. Yes, says *Joe*. 'There,' says he, 'I told you they were *half Joes*' and accordingly took the bet. [*Lit. Cabinet.*

Houses for Rent.

AN elegant, large and convenient Dwelling House, next door to the Post-office, very suitable for a large family, or for a person who would wish to keep boarders. There is a pump and cistern of soft water in the yard adjoining the kitchen, and a pump of good spring water at the front of the house. The rent will be moderate, and immediate possession can be given.

ALSO,

THE WARE HOUSE,

and dwelling house, next door to the above—now in the occupancy of Townsend & Wickersham. Possession given the first of April next. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, next door to the Post office,

GEO. MILTENBERGER.

December 14.

Bridge

OVER PETER'S CREEK.

THE Commissioners of Allegheny county, will receive proposals at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, until Monday the 10th day of January next, for furnishing materials and erecting a Bridge over Peter's Creek, at or near where the public road leading from Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, crosses said Creek, near Ferree's mill, in Mifflin township

JOS. WILSON
ROBERT MAGEE, } Commissioners.
JAMES SAMPLE.

December 14.—3t

To Emigrants.

HAVING associated myself with a considerable company for the purpose of settling a new place in the state of Illinois, opposite the mouth of White river and Patoka, at the foot of the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, (MOUNT CARMEL) with an intention to remove to it, as soon as practicable, I have contracted for the making and burning of 150,000 brick, which I wish put up next season into buildings, and the Bricklayer's and carpenter's work undertaken conjointly, the plaistering and whitewashing included. Lands adjoining the Town, and town lots, at cash prices, and cash, a proportion of each will be given in payment when the work is completed.

Having entered lands for the accommodation of settlers favourable to the views of the settlement, a considerable body adjoining the settlement and town lands, divided into lots of from 10 to 100 and 160 acres each may be had at the Congress prices, with the exception of the interest on the money paid, and a small advance to defray expences, &c.

I wish to employ some persons to enclose or clear lands for me, for which I will pay in lands at cash prices. I have a body of open and timbered lands, that I would lease from 5 to 10 years on advantageous terms to emigrants unable to purchase. A convenient farm to let, by an early application to the Agent may be had.

A canal for boats and water works around the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, a company is forming to commence opening next season, that will afford employment for labourers, and no inconsiderable inducement to capatilist to invest their funds in the establishment. Considerable encouragement and aid have already been tendered for that purpose by emigrants from the Eastern States. The river is open for navigation from this place to New-Orleans all the year.

Application may be made to WM. BEAUCHAMP the Agent for the establishment, residing in Mount Carmel, or to the subscriber, residing at present in New-port. None need apply but moral characters.

THOMAS S. HINDS.

Newport, Ken. Nov. 16 6

Tacks & Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

Have just received a further supply of

TACKS & SPRIGS,

From the Factory in Massachusetts.

Their assortment is now extensive and complete, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22. 3m

LOST

Or Mislaid,

On or about the 27th of October last, a Case of Goods, marked

W W No. 27,

CONTAINING

378 Silver, Gilt and Composition Watches.

The above case was brought to this place from Baltimore, either by David Deardorff, Adam shoemaker, or Jacob Etter, wagonners, and not delivered with the rest of the goods at the same time.

A liberal reward will be given to the finder of the case, and all expenses paid by Messrs. R. Bowen & Co. or

J. GOULD,
Corner of Market and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, November 22.

James Riddle & Co.

Market, between Third and Fourth streets have received and offer for sale,

Brazier's and Sheathing COPPER,

TIN PLATES—by the Box,

AND

IRON WIRE—*from No. 0 to 10.*

December 10.——2aw3

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
700 lbs *Saddler's Skirting Leather,*
1500 do. *Spanish Soal ditto,*

4 doz. prime Calf-skins,
4 ditto UPPER LEATHER,

—ALSO—

A general assortment of FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

And a complete assortment of New Printed

MUSIC,

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

N. RICHARDSON,
Fourth street

Pittsburgh, October 5.

Just Manufactured & For Sale AT

TOWNES'

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western ands.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the honorable Samuel Roberts, esquire, president of the courts of Common Pleas in and for the 5th judicial district of the state of Pennsylvania, and justice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the said district, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, esquires, associate judges of the same courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 6th day of November, 1819, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of January next.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all justices of the peace, coroner and constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

MORGAN NEVILLE, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, November 30, 1819.

CAUTION

To Dealers in Gunpowder.

HAVING found that inferior GUN-POWDER of other manufactories, is offered for sale as ours, even sometimes in kegs branded DUPONT, whereby attempts are made to injure the well established character of our Gun-powder and impose on the public, we think it necessary to caution the public against purchasing Gun-powder as ours, except from our Agents or from those who are known to purchase from us or our Agents.

E. J. DUPONT, De NEMOUR & Co.

October 19.——2m

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

DUPONT'S

GUN-POWDER

at the most reduced prices. Orders promptly executed by

GEO. BOGGS & CO.

The Editors of the Fredonian, Chilicothe, the Inquisitor, Cincinnati, Public Advertiser, Louisville, the Sun, Vincennes, the Clarion, Nashville, the Enquirer, St. Louis, and Eagle, Maysville, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts GEO. BOGGS & Co,

---

Copperas.

THE proprietors of the STEUBENVILLE COPPERAS WORKS, being determined to sell their Copperas at a rate so low as to exclude the necessity of bringing it across the mountains, have ordered us to offer it at the following reduced prices—

500 pounds and upwards at 6 cents per lb
Smaller quantities at 8 cents per lb.

The quality is equal to any imported.

MASSON & M'DOWELL,
Agents for the Proprietors.

Steubenville, O. Dec. 3.

To Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS;

Three Elegant Houses,

WELL calculated for any kind of business. The first is situated in Market street, nearly opposite the Allegheny Bridge, and next door to Borbidge & Tackaberry. The other two adjoining the warehouses of Allen & Grant in Front street, between Market and Wood streets.

These houses are particularly worthy the attention of men of business Possession will be given any time before the first of April next.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

November 19.

LOUIS ROCHAT,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the citizens of Pittsburgh, hereby informs them that the settlement of some business down the river, compels him to leave the city, and that those who have left any thing with him to make or repair, can get the same from G. LEMONNIER, an experienced Clock and Watch-maker, with whom I have left my stock, and authority also, to receive whatever is due to me, either by note or account.

G. Lemonnier,

will continue to make and repair any thing in his line. Patent lever watches, repeating and musical repaired and warranted, and work in general done at reduced prices.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.---Among which are

Steel of all kinds, Saws, Tools, Wire, Round Iron, Spikes, Nails, Boat Nails, Anvils, Vices, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

TAR & ROSIN—by the barrel,

50 Kegs best manufactured TOBACCO.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1819.---y

A few pounds of the genuine

Pipsissiway,

or PYROLA UMBELLATTA, so celebrated for the cure of CANCERS; collected by a medical gentleman, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. For Sale

---

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical *INSTRUMENTS.*

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$ 3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Philips & Stout*, in the Storage & Commission Business, in the Town of Maysville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will please make payment to P. Stout, and those having demands against it will call on him for settlement, he being duly authorised to settle the same.

WM. B, PHILIPS.
P. STOUT.

Maysville, Nov. 13, 1819.

Storage and Commission.

P. STOUT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has entered into the Storage & Commission Business on his own account, at the Ware House lately occupied by Philips & Stout, on Second a few doors below Market street, Maysville, Ken. where he is prepared with a large and commodious Warehouse and other suitable buildings to store all descriptions of Goods and country Produce, and transact all kinds of business on commission, and assures those who may favour him with their business that no exertions shall be wanting to render entire satisfaction.

He has for sale on Commission the following Articles:

2 Cases of Domestic Cotton,
200 barrels Coffee,
10 Chests Young Hyson Tea.
60 Barrels old Whisky.
100 Kegs Trotter's best Rifle Gunpowder,
Juniatta Bar Iron,
Roll'd do do assorted,
A few Faggots Steel,
Trembly's Smith Bellows.
Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12;
Hollow Glass assorted—Gallon, Half Gallon, Quart and Porter Bottles from Bakewell's Black Glsss Manufactory, Pittsburgh, of a quality not surpassed by any made in England.
Writing, Binders' and Printing Paper,
Wrapping, Pasteboards,
Munsel's Map of Kentucky,
A few set neatly bound Blank Books,
Cordage, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A small Keel Boat.

Orders and consignments from abroad will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Maysville. Nov. 13, 1819.—6t

Important!

THE subscriber has been authorised by the owner to offer FOR SALE,

11 FARMS,

Five of which lie in Switzerland county, and six in Franklin county, Indiana—Also

Several Houses and Lots,

In the towns of Vevay and Brookville, Indiana; for which Castings, Bar Iron, Cut-Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Leather, Flour, Pork, Wheat, Indian Corn and Irish Potatoes, will be received in payment at cash prices. One third to be paid down, and the other two thirds in one and two years.

Good and sufficient titles can be made. Apply to the subscriber at Vevay, Indiana.

C. S. STEVENS.

November 4.——268w

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons residing on the south side of the Monongahela river that applications for CROSSING BY THE YEAR will be received at the Toll House, every Saturday, in conformity to the following Resolutions of the Board of Managers

That subscriptions from persons residing on the south side of the Monongahela river, to cross the Bridge by the year, be taken on the following terms, viz.

The year shall commence on the first day of April next, and if any person subscribe after that day, he shall pay in proportion, and his time to end on the first day of April following.

The yearly sums shall be paid half yearly in advance.

A committee of the Board shall fix on the annual sum that each subscriber shall pay.

For which sum the persons of the household of the subscriber, together with their horses, shall have the privilege of crossing, and when they cross with any kind of sled, waggon, cart, or carriage, half toll for the same shall be paid as mentioned in the law.

JOHN THAW, Treas'r.

November 18.

Trotter's Warranted

GUN-POWDER.

Just receceived and for sale by the subscriber

100 KEGS

Superior glazed RIFLE POWDER, Nos. 20, 24 30, and 36, manufactured at the Powder Works of Samuel Trotter, one and a half miles from Lexington, Ken. and warranted equal in quality to any imported from Europe, manufactured in the United States;

They have also in store, for sale, the following articles, viz.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

Ditto Slab ditto,
Nail Rods,
Cut Nails, assorted all sizes,
Geneva Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 18,
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco,
Ditto Leaf ditto,
Common Segars,
Pig and Bar LEAD,
Spanish Soal Leather,
Feathers, etc. etc.

Adams & Hutchison.

Pittsburgh, October 22.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN

ON the night of Sunday the 14th inst. from the plantation of the subscriber, living about two miles and a half west of London Derry, (O.) a bright bay MARE, about 5 years old, 15 or 16 hands high, has a large white spot on her forehead, from which a streak of white runs down to her nostrils, where it spreads and covers them; both hind feet white; has a scar on the left thigh which may be easily noticed.—Also was stolen a HORSE COLT, two years old, about 12 or 13 hands high, of a bay colour, with a white spot on her forehead, and both hind feet white.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and securing the horses, or ten dollars for the horses alone, with all reasonable charges.

Information to be given to

JOHN PERDEW.

November 23.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nut megs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or straved out of my yard, on the night of the 8th inst. a CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, with a little white in his forehead, 7 or 8 years old, shod all round, between 15 or 16 hands high, a natural trotter, rather better calculated for the geers than saddle, was just recovering from the tongue distemper, lately docked and his tail not altogether healed. The above reward will be given for the detection of the thief and delivery of the horse, or five dollars and reasonable charges for the horse if brought home.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, November 19.

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

JOHN ALBREE,

South-west corner of Market srteet & the Diamond,

Has just received, and now opening

FOR SALE,

75 Packages Fall & Winter

SHOES & BOOTS

CONSISTING OF

Mens fine and coarse Monroe Boots & Shoes.
Ladies Morocco fine calf and cordivan Boots,
Do do do walking Shoes;
Do do do cork sole ditto
Misses, Boys and Childrens morrocco and leather Boots and Shoes, of every description.

Suitable for the approaching season—

All of which were selected by an experienced agent, and will be sold at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. A. will continue monthly to receive additional supplies, of the first quality.

Pittsburgh, October 19.

Porter Bottles & Hollow WARE.

THOMAS PEARS, &CO.

HAVE for sale, at their Manufactory, in Water near Grant street, an extensive assortment of

BLACK PORTER BOTTLES,

AND OLIVE HOLLOW WARE

a very superior quality, at the following prices

Black Porter, Ale and Claret bottles, in form and colour equal to any European, per doz.	$ 18
Olive round gallon Bottles,	4
Do. do. half do do	2 50
Do do quart do do	1 50
Do pint flasks and do	1

—ALSO—

Pickling Jars, Blacking Bottles, &c.

CASH given for good clean WOOD ASHES.

Pittsburgh, October 22—3t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM STEUBENVILLE

A handsome assortment of

EXTRA Superfine and Fine Blue, Black, and mixed

Broad Cloths,

Which they offer for sale by the piece at the Factory prices—for Cash only;

ALSO

COPPERAS,

Of the first quality, by the barrel & half barrel.

An assortment of

Cotton Yarn,

At the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices.

Glass or Sand Paper,

at the same prices.

August 13.——1aw8t

Buffaloe Robes,

Racoon and Bear Skins,

TEAS, COFFEE, LUMP & N. O. SUGAR,
Carolina Indigo, Snuff in kegs,
Pig-tail and twist Tobacco,

QUEENSWARE—assorted Crates.

An invoice of PEWTER Dishes & Plates
Cotton and Seine Twine, &c.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE, at the Commission Warehouse, corner of Ferry and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

David Logan,

September 28.

BARLEY.

One Dollar per bushel

Will be given for good Merchantable BARLEY at the

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

August 16 1819 tf

We have on Hand,

800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Band Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

August 10.

William Hill & Brothers

Will receive at par for Merchandize, Notes of the following Banks,

DAYTON,
Urbana,
Lebanon,
Cincinnati,
Zanesville Canal Co.
Cleaveland & Canton.

Also most of the Banks of

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1819.——2awtf.

Fall Goods.

M. S. Mason,

Wood street, has just received an extensive assortment of seasonable

European. India & Domestic

Dry Goods,

Which are offered low, at wholesale, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 28. 6w

Bauduy's

BRANDYWINE POWDER

110 KEGS

Just received, and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

Henry Bheares,

CHAIR MAKER,

Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, at the foot of the Market.

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of FANCY and WINDSOR CHAIRS and SETTEES, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Having determined to execute every article in his line in the best and most fashionable manner, he flatters himself from that conduct and assiduous attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from a distance can be filled with articles of workmanship equal, if not superior to any made here, and perhaps on more moderate terms.

One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Pittsburgh, May 11, 1819.

To Old Soldiers,

AND UNITED STATES' PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber for many years past has collected the pensions of several United States pensioners—And now offers his services to all pensioners who may apply to him.

He draws up the necessary affidavits, powers of attorney, certificates and vouchers, and with the generous aid of humane magistrates and physicans of this city, and good reponsible agents in Philadelphia, he is enabled to collect pensions promptly when due, at a very trifling expense.

☞ Liberal advances made when required by pensioners in needy circumstances.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

October 6.—5

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A NUMBER of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, anxious to promote and invigorate that spirit of domestic industry which is so essential to the prosperity of the western country, having entered into an association under the above denomination, inform the public that they have opened a large and convenient Brick Warehouse in Wood Street, between Front and Second Streets, for the reception and sale of the different articles which they manufacture, together with such articles of domestick produce and manufacture as may be deposited for sale, or consigned to their care; and have appointed George Cochran their Chief Clerk or Agent, to whom all orders and communications on the mercantile business of the association, will in future be addressed. They intend to receive, forward and dispose of all goods entrusted to their care, (especially articles of domestick produce and manufacture) on the most reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour them with their custom and patronage. From the variety and extent of domestic produce and manufactures which may be collected and offered for sale at their Warehouse, with punctuality in paying over the proceeds, and attention to business, a beneficial result is anticipated, as well to the vender as the purchaser.

All orders enclosing the cash for articles manufactured by the members of the association, or sold in their Warehouse, will be promptly and faithfully executed, at the lowest wholesale prices, without any charge for commission, and western current notes taken in payment

It is also intended to exchange manufactured articles for country produce and raw materials, such as Iron, Lead, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Salt, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs-lard, Butter, Cheese, Flaxseed Oil, Hogs Bristles, Linen, Yarn, Rags

Annexed is a list of articles now offered for Sale.

GEORGE SUTTON
President of the Association.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1819. t

Axes, adzes and augers	Nails, an assortment
Balances patent	Patent Ploughs and Mould Boards
Bellows, smith	Planes
Brushes, an assort't	Paper, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.
Buttons, bridle bitts & bridles	Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Mounting, &c.
Blank books,	Shot
Biscuit and crackers	Saddles, Men and Women's
Castings	Scale Beams
Copper stills, counter weights	Steelyards
Castor frames and crewets	Sawmill Irons
Chairs & cabinet ware, a variety	Soap
Cutlery, a variety,	Shovel and Tongs
Coffee Mills,	Tobacco
Domestic cloth & cord	Tin Ware
Casinet and shawls	Tea Kettles, copper and iron
Drawing chains	Tacks and Sprigs,
Edge tools, a variety	Clouts and Sparables,
Furniture mounting	Whips, Coach, Gig, and Riding, an assortment, at Philadelphia prices
Grindstones	Whiskey, rectified and common
Glass, window, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 16	Woffle Irons
Gun barrels assorted	Wire Work;
Hackles, hatchets and hoes	Iron, bar and rolled
Hammers	With a variety of articles manufactured in Pittsburgh, not enumerated above.
Hats, an assortment	

Dissolution of Partnership

THE subscribers, trading under the firm of Cromwell, Dobbin and Peebles, have this day dissolved their partnership by mutual consent—But inform their friends and creditors that their time will be mutually and entirely devoted to the settlement of their business. All those indebted to them, are now for the last time, solicited to pay their accounts, in order to enable them to pay the debts they owe.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
LEONARD DOBBIN,
ISAAC PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, November 30—1aw3m

Barley Wanted.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, are at present establishing a NEW BREWERY in Pittsburgh, near the foundry of Anthony Beelen, on the Monongahela river, and adjoining the Brewery owned by Thomas Bakewell & Son, which they mean to designate as

THE

Pittsburgh Brewery No. 4.

At which will be given the highest market price in cash for any quantity of

Good Merchantable Barley.

Which will be received as soon as convenient for the farmers to deliver it. Those who wish to make enquiry before delivery, will please to call with Robert Graham, esq. corner of Market and Second streets, or with the subscribers on the premises.

WARNER, COLWELL & Co.

August 17. tf